

## New life

Admittedly a disappointment since he came to Missouri in 1980, junior quarterback Kerry Holloway finally is making the most of a chance to play. With Brad Perry and Warren Seitz sidelined with injuries, Holloway scored twice against the No. 1 defense in Saturday's scrimmage. See Page 1B.



## Going to pot

As a university student 13 years ago, John Preus of Rocheport didn't imagine he would one day support his family by throwing pots. But he does it because he loves the life of a potter. Find out how he does it and why he wouldn't trade his potter's wheel and kiln for a desk. See page 1C.



## Fatal Pressure

Bob Somers was described as 'the rising star' of the University's history department. But pressures inherent in the academic profession, problems we all have and Somers' own perfectionism drove him to suicide behind the wheel of his car. See Page 10A.

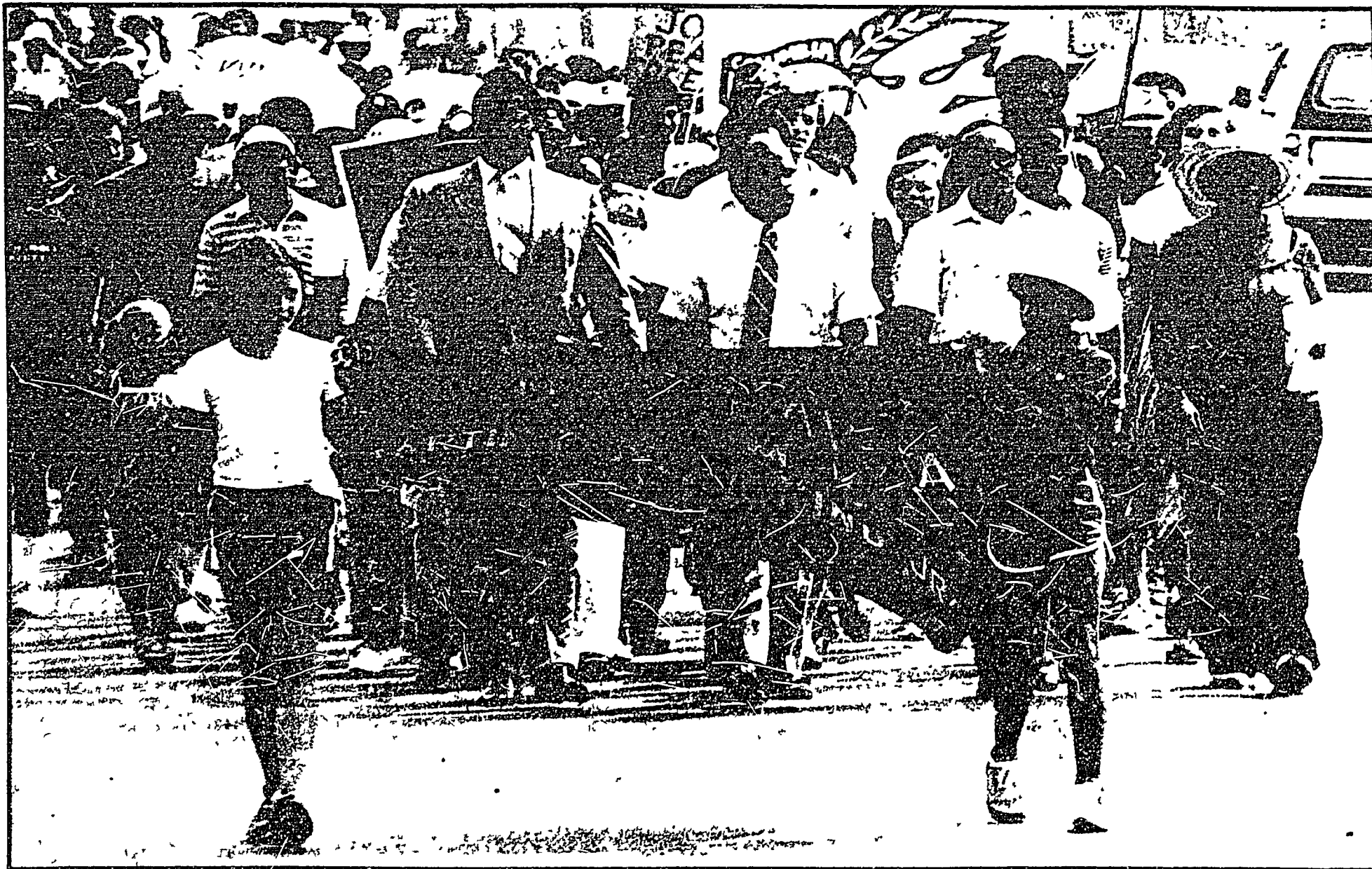


# Columbia Missourian

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Miel Newstead, left and Jeynae Miller, Ashland, led Saturday's march through Douglass Park

Michael Kodas photo

## Rally unites Columbians, causes

"We need to deal with our problems head on — we need to have a heart cleansing. And on the day when we have our hearts cleansed, we all will have peace of mind."

By Greg Hitt  
Missourian staff writer

More than 350 people took Rev. William Rice's words to heart Saturday as they marched in hopes of cleansing unemployment, nuclear weapons and discrimination from today's society.

The march came on the 20th anniversary of Rev. Martin Luther King's historic march on Washington, D.C.

While more than 500,000 people gathered in Washington, D.C., 350 local black and white supporters of the New Coalition of Conscience marched from downtown to Douglass Park, where enthusiasm soared as high as the midday heat.

The issues the New Coalition focuses on are much broader than those highlighted 20 years ago. It supports a nuclear freeze resolution, passage of the equal rights amendment and a national holiday honoring King. The group opposes International Monetary Fund assistance to South Africa.

The people who marched were as diverse as the issues they represented.

State representatives Ken Jacobs and Gary Sharp, both democrats, marched with special interest groups such as the Missouri Energy Action Committee, Nuclear Freeze Campaign, Central Missouri Association for Community Action and Central Missouri Labor Council.

"I've always respected King and what he stood for," Sharp said. "Something like this reiterates and defines the goals that he set."

But the day did not belong to politicians. It was to be a day belonging to the people and the issues that concern them.

"This is an appropriate time to tie these causes together," said John Schuder, as he shifted the weight of his sign demanding a nuclear weapons freeze. The New Coalition, Schuder said, finds unity in the fulfillment of King's dream.

"King saw the irony of having a peace movement and not speaking out against war. That's why he spoke out against the war in Vietnam, and demanded the violence be stopped."

Behind Schuder, a group of predominantly black women underscored the unity theme. As Schuder spoke out against nuclear proliferation, they sang "We shall overcome," and chanted for equality.

"We still have to be reminded of the old goals if we ever want to reach that mountain top," said 22-year-old Charles Jones, a University student.

Both men said they believe that people tend to forget the purpose and meaning of a march like this.



Russ Breylfogle, 48, of 101 Heather Lane and his five-year-old daughter Katherine listen during the civil rights rally.

## Missourians march, listen in D.C. rally

By Nolan Clay  
Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — Late Saturday morning, Peyton Jordan of Columbia scribbled a final line on her hand-written orange placard and tied it around her neck with a string she found on the littered Mall between the Capitol and the Washington Monument.

With instructions from entertainer Bill Cosby, she was then ready to join seven other mid-Missourians and more than 500,000 other demonstrators in a march commemorating the one 20 years ago led by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

What followed was more of a shuffle than a march, with numerous stops along the packed route toward the Lincoln Memorial where King made his famous "I have a dream" speech in 1963. Conversation among the Missourians centered almost as much on the dangers of heat stroke as the march's theme: Jobs, Peace, Freedom.

The slow pace and heat were only some of the problems the six Columbians and two Boonville women encountered during Saturday's March on Washington. Those problems, however, apparently failed to diminish the enthusiasm of the marchers or their sense of accomplishment.

"I would do it again, despite tired legs and heat and all," Ms. Jordan said.

Most of the Missourians, led by Columbia's former Second Ward Councilman Harold Warren, walked with a group that had come with them on the bus. They marched quietly, in sharp contrast to a nearby contingent from Communications Workers of America. The CWA group repeatedly chanted anti-Reagan slogans including "Ronald Reagan, he's no good. Send him back to Hollywood."

This Missouri group got no closer to the Lincoln Memorial than the length of the Mall's Reflecting Pool, almost half a mile. Because of the distance from the stage, the group caught only snippets of the afternoon speeches over radios in the crowd.

The actual march lasted about an hour. Hand fans with a colored photo of King sold fast along the route for \$1 and later went for \$2. March buttons sold for from \$1 to \$5. Refreshments were available along the route, but lines were long. Ms. Jordan and Boonville resident Gertrude Pearson spent an hour and a half in one line before being served.

The heat forced the mid-Missouri group back to their hotel by late afternoon, long before civil rights leader Jesse Jackson or popular singer Stevie Wonder took the stage. They all said, however, they left the march inspired and willing to do it again.

Warren said he was impressed by the marchers' numbers, enthusiasm and their desire to make drastic changes in Washington.

"It's a great source of motivation to go back and work on changes in local and state governments," he said.

Worth Cox of Columbia, at 68 the oldest in the group, called the march wonderful and a success because so many people could agree that they wanted equal rights and justice.

Sandra Gardner of Columbia said her participation showed her support for the civil rights movement and was an attempt to get Americans to recognize that civil rights were being violated.

"I'm an American," she said. "I'm a citizen I shouldn't have to march for my rights."

# Callway caught in nuclear safety crossfire debate

By Bruce Maxwell  
Missourian staff writer

GLEN ELLYN, Ill. — The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission says the Callaway nuclear plant in Reform, Mo., will function safely when it begins operating in late 1984 or early 1985.

But other government agencies, anti-nuclear activists and many of NRC's own employees claim there's no way of knowing for sure; the agency's system for monitoring construction at nuclear plants is inadequate at best, they say.

The U.S. General Accounting Office, the watchdog arm of Congress, has been particularly critical of NRC. In a report written in 1978 — the same time that major construction problems were surfacing at Callaway — the GAO said NRC inspectors didn't know enough about day-to-day activities at construction sites and needed to examine actual construction work themselves rather than relying on company reports.

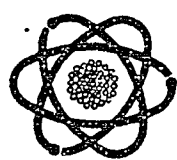
A GAO study indicated that inspectors:

- Did little independent testing of construction work, relying instead on the builder's self-evaluation.

- Spent little time observing construction work.

- And did not regularly interview construction workers for information about defective construction.

"NRC inspectors do little actual observation or independent testing of the work



## The Callaway Controversy

### INSIGHT

performed at the site," the GAO concluded.

"This necessitates almost complete reliance on the utility and its contractor to monitor themselves and report on deviations from acceptable standards ... Thus NRC's inspection program cannot independently assure that nuclear power plants are constructed adequately."

A report in the same year by the Union of Concerned Scientists, one of the nation's most respected anti-nuclear organizations, came to the same conclusion.

"Federal inspectors devote little time to inspecting reactor facilities directly, instead focusing their efforts on auditing records prepared by plant management, records whose accuracy is essentially taken for granted," a Union report said. "NRC's inspection philosophy amounts to this embarrassing formula: almost exclusive reliance on assurances provided by the regulated industry."

The GAO found that NRC inspectors spent only about 22 percent of their official work time — 50 working days each year — at construction sites. Only 20 percent of that on-site time, about 10 working days a year, was spent actually observing construction, according to the GAO.

According to NRC records, inspectors spent the equivalent of only 22 days at the Callaway plant in 1976, the first year of construction. Inspectors spent an equivalent of 92 days at the plant in 1977; 95 days in 1978; 80 days in 1979; 206 days in 1980; and 105 days in 1981.

Since NRC inspectors normally work in teams of two or three, individual inspectors weren't actually at the plant the number of days indicated. No breakdown is available on how much of the inspectors' time was spent observing construction versus auditing records.

Jan Strasma is public affairs officer for the NRC's Region III office in Glen Ellyn, Ill., which is responsible for Callaway. Strasma says the amount of time inspectors spend at plant sites has increased in the past several years, in part as a result of a resident inspector program in which an inspector is permanently assigned to a site.

"We are currently focusing a great deal more attention at construction sites than we did several years ago," Strasma says. An impetus was the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island, which occurred only six months after the plant began operating.

Robert Pollard, a nuclear safety engineer with the Union of Concerned Scientists in Washington, D.C., says the technical expertise of NRC inspectors is generally quite high but that inspectors are discouraged by their supervisors from reporting too many problems.

Pollard conducted design and safety reviews of nuclear plants for the NRC for seven years. At the time of his widely publicized resignation in 1976, Pollard was responsible for coordinating license reviews at seven nuclear plants.

Pollard's assertion is supported by a 1978 survey sponsored by the NRC of 535 employees in the NRC's Office of Inspection and Enforcement. The survey revealed that six of every 10 employees believed that their supervisors practiced a don't-rock-the-boat philosophy.

Less than half the inspectors said they respected their supervisors.

James Konkmin, reactor inspection section chief for the NRC's Region III, denies that Region III supervisors discourage inspectors from reporting problems.

"I guess all we can say is that as far as we know it doesn't happen here," he says.

The 1978 survey also indicated that "knowing the right people" was the way NRC employees got ahead.

Strasma says the enforcement climate has changed since 1978 and has improved the NRC staff's opinion of their jobs.

"The NRC's enforcement posture is I think

stricter than it was five or six years ago," says Strasma. "There are more fines levied and less tolerance for failing to meet the requirements."

Pollard says NRC inspectors still spend too much time reviewing paperwork, they also rely too heavily on documentation and testing prepared by utilities and contractors building nuclear power plants.

"Primarily it's the same as it's always been," Pollard says. "NRC will agree with you on that. Overall, their position has always been that they do an audit type of review, that their inspectors spot-check."

But even spot checks remain little more than examinations of the records, he says, a verification that welders have passed their exams, that equipment has been tested, that design changes requiring substitutions in equipment have been reviewed by the utility's safety assessment panel or at least that there's a document indicating all these steps have been taken.

"That's what it amounts to," says Pollard. Konkmin responds by explaining that NRC's role is to audit the quality control program of the utility and its contractors.

"The purpose of our inspection program is not to guarantee that every minor deficiency in the plant is caught," Konkmin said. "In a large construction job, there are bound to be some deficiencies that are not caught by any of the levels of quality assurance. But there